

COUNT CASSINI GOING AWAY.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO BE TRANSFERRED TO MADRID.

Baron Rosen, former Russian Minister to Japan, will succeed him in the Washington Embassy—Difference of Opinion as to the Reasons for the Change.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Count Arturo Cassini, for seven years the Czar's Ambassador in Washington, has been selected for appointment as Ambassador in Madrid, and will be succeeded in this capital by Baron Rosen, who was the Russian Minister to Japan up to the time of the outbreak of the existing hostilities. Baron Rosen will reach Washington next month, and Count Cassini will await his arrival here.

The recall of an Ambassador of any of the great European Powers would be regarded as of much interest at any time, but the removal of the Czar's plenipotentiary from Washington at the moment when his services and experience may be necessary to fight the diplomatic battles of his country in a struggle in which the American Government will probably take a prominent part, has naturally caused much comment among officers of the Administration and foreign representatives.

Naturally there is a difference of opinion as to the reasons for the change, particularly in view of the circumstance that it had been rumored heretofore that the Russian Government was dissatisfied with Count Cassini. The story has been going the rounds that this alleged dissatisfaction was due to Count Cassini's failure to change American sentiment toward Russia as to the war with Japan. Later it was rumored that he was held responsible for a reported failure of his Government to procure some of its war loans in the United States. In the face of this gossip, however, it remains that Count Cassini accepted the Madrid mission two months ago, and that he has been retained here for three years longer than it is said to be customary to keep a Russian diplomatic representative at any one post.

That the Washington Government has at times been displeased with Count Cassini there can be no doubt, but this feeling was creditable to him as the representative of his country, for he showed great ability and activity in conducting the Russian side of the exceedingly delicate negotiations over the integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door. Whatever wounds were made there have been healed as far as Count Cassini's personality is concerned, and he possesses the friendship and confidence of those with whom he has to deal in an official way.

One man of prominence in the affairs of this Government recently declared when a report was circulated that Count Cassini was to be recalled that such a step was greatly to be regretted because of the exceedingly proper manner in which the Ambassador conducted the negotiations. It was declared that few men, situated as Count Cassini was at the time, could have shown the great tact he displayed, and to this quality was attributed the success of the relations between Russia and the United States remained friendly.

Count Cassini was credited with being the father of the present Russian policy of exploitation in China. He came here from Peking, where he had been Minister, better equipped than any other man to cope with the intricate and exacting diplomatic battle over China's future. He is a most loyal servant of the Czar and his policies, and has received many honors from his imperial master, one being the decoration of the Order of Alexander Nevski, covered by every Russian official.

While it is not known whether Count Cassini's appointment to the Madrid mission is a promotion, that opinion is not unanimous. A European post is generally considered, however, as preferable to the American capital, and it is recalled that the transfers to Madrid of M. Patenotre and M. Cambon, who were French Ambassadors here, were intended as advancements. But from the Russian standpoint of diplomatic importance Madrid does not at this time compare with Washington. The transfer here may mean that the Russian Government expects the United States Government to be the principal neutral figure in the diplomatic contest over the peace treaty to be made here.

Count Cassini has been popular here, and unquestionably he regrets to sever the very pleasant personal relations he has formed. He said to-day that his long residence in Washington had made him more than a friend of the country; in fact, he felt almost like an American. He said many missions he had held, he said, none had memories dearer than those of his home in Washington. His retirement from Washington will cause a change of much importance to the local diplomatic body. By reason of his seniority, he became dean of the Diplomatic Corps. He will be succeeded by Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, who has been here only since November, 1901. Count Cassini was presented to the President on June 23, 1895.

Baron Roman Romanovitch Rosen is one of the foremost diplomats of his country. He has been in the diplomatic service for a great many years and has served in Washington, New York, Tokio, Munich and Athens. He is Chamberlain of the Empire, Chamberlain of the Court and Knight of the orders of St. Vladimir, St. Ann and St. Stanislaus. He is a scholar, an accomplished musician, and speaks English, Russian, French, German, Italian and Japanese. His family is an old one in Russia and has produced many famous soldiers and diplomats. His daughter, Countess Elizabeth Alexeevna Rosen, is the daughter of Gen. Odintsov, a famous soldier and Governor of Nijni Novgorod.

Baron Rosen was secretary to the Russian Legation at Tokio at one time and was returned there on two occasions as Minister. His last mission to Tokio was begun in 1900 and ended last year. He was then between Russia and Japan last year. Since then he has been in Russia. For eight years, from 1893 to 1894, he was Consul-General at New York, and for a time was Chargé d'Affaires for Russia in Washington. In Tokio he was very popular with the Japanese Government, and enjoyed the confidence of the Japanese Foreign Office. It is understood that while there he did everything that he could do to prevent the war.

PERUVIAN MINISTER RECALLED.

Senor Calderon to Go as Minister of Peru to Chile.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The recall of Senor Manuel Arce Calderon, since 1900 Minister from Peru to the United States, was announced here to-day. Senor Calderon has been one of the leading South American diplomats during his service here. He is to go as Minister for Peru to Chile. His going will mark the resumption

"HAPPY TEETH"

GENERATE'S TOOTH POWDER. The low pressure storm area from the Rocky Mountains moved eastward yesterday. Its outline covered all the central Mississippi States from the Gulf of Mexico to northern Minnesota. It was accompanied by light rain in North Dakota and Montana. The rainfall in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin was heavy, but in most other places it was moderate. Fair weather continued in the Atlantic States and in the extreme West. It was warmer in nearly all districts except the central Rocky Mountain States. In the morning and slightly warmer in the afternoon; winds, fresh southerly; average humidity, 41 per cent; barometer, corrected, read to sea level, 30.0; 8 A. M., 64; 10 A. M., 60; 12 M., 58; Highest temperature, 66; at 5 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, showers to-day and to-morrow; fresh southerly winds. For 100 miles west of Washington, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh southerly winds. For the rest of the United States, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh southerly winds. For the rest of the United States, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh southerly winds.

The easy, graceful poise and comfortable feeling due to style and fit—qualities that have made the

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of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Tension between Chile and Peru has been extreme for several years over a boundary question. A few weeks ago it was greatly feared that the trouble would culminate in a war. Minister Cassini has been active in his efforts to relieve the situation from this end. He will have a delicate situation to handle in Chile, and his going there is considered a promotion. His successor here has not yet been announced.

\$80,000 SHORTAGE MADE GOOD.

Young Bookkeeper Allowed to Visit Family in Europe Watched by Sleuth.

The head of a Broadway detective agency was asked about a month ago by the head of a firm in this city to investigate a case in which a young bookkeeper was thought to be short in his accounts. An expert accountant was engaged and with Charles Heidelberg, the detective, he went over the young man's books one Sunday without his knowledge.

A shortage of \$3,000 was quickly discovered, and it soon became certain that the sum missing would be large.

The firm's head was notified and the young bookkeeper was confronted with the situation. He confessed that he had used about \$30,000 of the firm's money, but requested permission to communicate with his family before any further steps were taken.

His family and his fiancée live in Budapest. The family held a consultation and summoned the young man to attend. He secured permission to go, but on the same steamer, unknown to him, was Heidelberg. His fiancée's family went to the young man's home and when he arrived in Budapest he was summoned before a joint conference of the families. According to the detective agency both families are prominent in this city and abroad and it was the earnest desire of all that the trouble should be kept secret. The young man's father and prospective father-in-law made up the shortage and forgave the young man. Not to be outdone, the head of the firm here took him back into his employ with his old salary and position.

"We did not lose our man, as reported," said the manager of the detective agency, "our detective was always with him. We are pledged to keep our client's name secret."

RAILWAY MEN ENTERTAINED.

Dinner and Reception in Honor of the Delegates.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Samuel Spencer was host at a large dinner party this evening in honor of the delegates of the International Railway Congress. The guests included Secretary of the Navy Morton, Justices Harlan, Holmes, Brand, Brewer, Peckham and White, Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Senators Foraker, Elkins, Keen and Wetmore, Stuyvesant Fish, Fairfax Harrison, George Westinghouse, Morton Grinnell of New York and Theodore Voorhees of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse entertained elaborately at an evening reception to-night in honor of the visiting delegates to the Railway Congress. The wide balcony was inclosed with canvas and a marquee built on the lawn sheltered the hall. There was dancing on the porch. A second dinner was served in the ball, where an elaborate supper was served throughout the reception, from 8:30 to 12. Assisting Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse in receiving the guests were the Russian Ambassador, the Baroness Des Planches, wife of the Italian Ambassador; the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sierburg; Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, and the Minister from Belgium and Baroness Moncheur. More than one thousand guests were present. The house was profusely decorated with American Beauties, dogwood blossoms, apple blossoms and English hawthorn.

JOHN PAUL JONES'S BODY.

Squadron to Be Ordered to France to Bring It to the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Acting upon a suggestion from Ambassador Porter that haste be used in bringing to the United States the remains of John Paul Jones, Acting Secretary of State Loomis to-day formally requested the Navy Department to send a squadron of warships to France for the body of the famous American sailor. A letter from Ambassador Porter to Mr. Loomis received to-day pointed out that haste is necessary on account of a French law which will not permit a body to remain above ground for more than a limited time, this period will expire in June.

It is probable that Rear Admiral Charles Sigbee will be sent on the mission with the flagship, the cruiser Brooklyn, and the cruisers Tacoma, Chattanooga and Galveston. All these vessels except the Galveston are in West Indian waters now, but are ordered to sail for home. They will proceed to the Northern Navy yards at once and prepare for the journey to France.

Chief Clerk of Treasury Department Found Dead in Bed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Wallace H. Hills, chief clerk of the Treasury Department since 1901, was found dead in his room this morning in a hotel at Carrizozo, N. M. The hotel proprietor telegraphed the news to the Department. Mr. Hills was on his way to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore. He came to Washington from Waterloo, N. Y. He was 59 years old.

The Weather.

The low pressure storm area from the Rocky Mountains moved eastward yesterday. Its outline covered all the central Mississippi States from the Gulf of Mexico to northern Minnesota. It was accompanied by light rain in North Dakota and Montana. The rainfall in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin was heavy, but in most other places it was moderate. Fair weather continued in the Atlantic States and in the extreme West. It was warmer in nearly all districts except the central Rocky Mountain States. In the morning and slightly warmer in the afternoon; winds, fresh southerly; average humidity, 41 per cent; barometer, corrected, read to sea level, 30.0; 8 A. M., 64; 10 A. M., 60; 12 M., 58; Highest temperature, 66; at 5 P. M.

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CRISIS IN THE RATE QUESTION.

PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO INSIST ON LEGISLATION.

Secretary Taft Supplements the President's Denver Speech by Declaring That Railroad Legislation Is Bound to Come, Because the People Want It.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—With the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce nearing a conclusion of its hearings on the question of giving the Government the right to fix railway freight rates and President Roosevelt returning to Washington more than ever determined, according to his Denver speech, to insist upon rate legislation, the crisis in the rate question is apparently close at hand. In the month of the President's stay at the capital before leaving it for the hot season, something definitely pointing to the character of the action that will be taken by Congress, whether positive or negative, is expected to develop.

The recent declaration of Secretary of the Navy Morton, himself a practical railroad man, that if discriminations ceased the railway companies would be able to settle the rate question without legislative action, was greatly at variance with the Denver speech of the President. That Mr. Morton in his view is out of harmony with the ideas of the President was emphasized last night in some remarks made by Secretary of War Taft, who more than any other man in the Administration is in a position to reflect accurately the policies of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft's remarks were delivered at a banquet of the American Railway Association, and his audience included 300 railway officers of this and other countries. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the association, who presided, took issue with Mr. Taft in his declaration that railway legislation was bound to come because the people wanted it, and he advised the railways to meet Congress half way in an effort to frame appropriate statutes. Mr. Fish maintained that the present laws were sufficient to cover railway abuses. What was needed, he said, was the enforcement of the laws, not new laws.

His remarks are interpreted here as throwing down the gage to the Administration, and there is a general opinion in Washington that the prospect that the President would receive assistance from the heads of great railway systems in remedying the alleged abuses which he has complained is now virtually negated.

A statement of the position now assumed by the Administration as to the rate question was made last night by Secretary Taft. He said that the Administration was not in a position to make a statement of its policy on the rate question until it had decided whether it was going to fix rates in advance. It is giving a court or other tribunal before which a question might come the right to fix for a short time what a maximum rate shall be, but with respect to a particular litigation case. It is clearly in the power of the court to decide this, and the Administration holds that it cannot set aside a great difference between that and saying that a rate is unreasonable. To say that a rate is unreasonable necessarily involved the mental process of fixing what the maximum rate shall be.

What is regarded as very much more important is the preparation of a majority by which, when the first tribunal speaks, its decision shall enter into force, unless there should be a judicial procedure by which the decision shall be a tribunal to fix a rate which shall prevail all over the country is not contemplated and will not be favored, because it is a judicial proceeding. The proposal for a litigation case only.

The speeches of Mr. Taft for the Roosevelt Administration and Mr. Fish for the railway companies, the commission set up by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce have reached the point where they are willing to form conclusions on the question of Government rate-making. It has become evident to those who have followed the testimony taken by the committee that most of the Senators who have been in the majority in the present interstate commerce laws, and particularly the Elkins law against rebates and discriminations, have not been able to enforce many of the alleged abuses would cease.

Whether the committee members or a majority of the Senate will reach the conclusion that additional legislation is necessary has not definitely appeared, but it has become evident that they regard the Elkins law, rushed through last session, as hardly worthy of consideration. There are indications that, whatever the outcome of the work, will be a measure giving any Federal tribunal the right to fix freight charges.

YELLOW FEVER IN PANAMA.

No New Cases for a Week—Eleven Cases in the Hospital.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission and acting Governor of the Canal Zone, reports that J. J. Slattery, an employee of the canal, died of yellow fever. He says that there are now eleven cases in the hospital, but he believes the outbreak is under full control and waning. The last new case appeared in May, and the fact that the disease has elapsed since any new cases have appeared is taken as an encouraging sign by officers of the Canal Commission here.

CHILD ON PIER NOT POISONED.

Died of Pneumonia and Starvation—Mother Accuses Susie Edwards.

It wasn't poison that killed the ten-year-old colored girl found dying on the Old Dominion Line pier last Friday evening after the steamer Jefferson had sailed. The child's mother turned up yesterday and Coroner Schrier received the report of the chemist who examined the child's stomach. The child had a touch of pneumonia and had not had proper nourishment. The Coroner says the child was starving and that starvation was really the cause of her death.

Mrs. Rose Taylor, a negro, employed as a domestic by Samuel Marsh of Bridgeport, Conn., called on the Coroner yesterday and said she thought the dead colored girl was her daughter. She asked to be taken to the morgue to identify the body she said she had given her little girl over to the care of a colored woman named Susie Edwards, who had agreed to take her South to some of Mrs. Taylor's relatives. Mrs. Taylor says she gave the Edwards woman \$1 to take charge of the girl on the steamer. Mrs. Taylor identified the body of the girl in the morgue and she made a fuss there when she saw it was her child. When she went back to see the Coroner she sent her to the House of Detention. Susie Edwards was sent there earlier in the day. Coroner Schrier will have the women confront each other to-day and try to learn the truth. The Edwards woman denies that she was paid \$1 to take care of the child on the steamer or that she knew the child's mother.

Better than medicine is a rickety, high ball or fix from

Coates' Original Plymouth Gin. Pure-dry, flavor unequalled. The standard gin for two centuries. Bottled only at Black Friars Distillery, Plymouth, England. No other genuine Plymouth Gin has the MONK on the label.

NEW YORK AND KENTUCKY CO. New York Branch, 452 Fifth Avenue.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

There is no substitute

HUMMEL TRIAL SET FOR JUNE 5

BUT THERE'S A MOTION COMING TO DISMISS INDICTMENT.

Jerome Wants a Speedy Trial and Says It's a Scandal That Indicted Lawyers Continue to Practise—Indictment Is Not Conviction, Retorts DeLancey Nicoll.

The trial of Abraham H. Hummel on the charge of subornation of perjury in connection with the Dodge-Morse marriage and divorce tangle was set by Justice Davy yesterday for June 5. Criminal Branch, until May 22, however, to interpose a motion to quash the indictment or to demur. DeLancey Nicoll, Mr. Hummel's counsel, intimated yesterday that he didn't think that his client would be ready for trial until October, but District Attorney Jerome wants the trial over before the summer vacations.

No date was set for the trials of Benjamin Steinhardt and ex-Justice Fursman. John B. Dos Passos, counsel for Mr. Steinhardt, is in Europe, and nothing will be done until his return.

Mr. Hummel was not in court yesterday. Mr. Jerome announced that the defendants were to be tried separately and that it would facilitate matters to have Mr. Hummel's case out of the way.

"These men are all lawyers," Mr. Jerome said, "and have continued to practise, causing a public scandal. I think that they should be ready to have a jury decide whether or not they are guilty of this charge."

"Mr. Jerome has made some observations about a public scandal," replied Mr. Nicoll. "It is true that these men were indicted by the Grand Jury, but it is to be held that a man who had been indicted was presumed to be innocent until he was convicted. I don't think that these men have caused a public scandal by practising their professions."

"Now do you want a speedy trial?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"We do want a speedy trial," replied Mr. Nicoll.

"November next, I suppose," said Mr. Jerome.

"We will have our day in court," said Mr. Nicoll. "We are going to make a motion to set aside the indictment. That motion will go to the root of the whole case. It is my opinion that on this motion the whole case will be dismissed. We may also ask for a commission appointed to take testimony."

Mr. Jerome said that Charles F. Dodge, the chief witness, was an expense on the country. Mr. Nicoll said it didn't make any difference to his client if Dodge cost the county \$50 a week—outside of the House of Detention.

Justice Davy finally fixed the date for trial, subject to whatever motions Mr. Nicoll had to make. In doing so he said that Mr. Hummel would have a great amount of time to prepare his case.

GUNBOAT DUBUQUE MAKES GOOD

Exceeds Contract Speed of 12 Knots—Built for Inland Waters.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 10.—The gunboat Dubuque, the pioneer of the class for duty in inland waters, had her standardizing tests in Narragansett Bay to-day under the joint direction of the trial board and engineers of the navy.

The gunboat was sent over the measured mile course for six hours. She developed a speed of thirteen knots.

Her contract calls for a development more than thirteen knots when speeded up to-morrow, when she will be taken out for her sea trial.

The gunboat was built by the Massachusetts Shipbuilding Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. of New York.

COMMERCE DECISIONS.

Interstate Commission Finds in Favor of the Shippers in Four Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In an opinion rendered to-day the Interstate Commerce Commission declared that it is the duty of the railroads to publish freight rates "so simplified in form as to be easily understood by persons of ordinary comprehension."

The particular case which formed the basis of this opinion was that of H. B. Pitts & Son of Marshall, Tex., against the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and the St. Louis and San Francisco Company. Referring to the Texas and Pacific, the commission said:

Upon one shipment the tariff purporting to name the rate, was an association tariff consisting of 293 pages, filled with figures, and was so involved that the freight officers of the carriers could not agree and the commission found it difficult to determine the rate which should apply.

In this and three other cases decided to-day the Interstate Commerce Commission found for the shippers and against the railroads.

The second case was brought against the Atchafalaya, Texas, and Santa Fe road to recover overcharges on seven carloads of freight carried from Colorado to Kansas and Texas points. The commission declares that the rates were excessive.

The third case involved local rates on cotton seed shipped over the Texas and Pacific from Fort Worth to Dallas.

In the case of Gallegos & Fierstein, of Leipzig, Ohio, against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company it was held by the commission that the practice of the railway in refusing cars for shipment of corn to the firm in question while contemporaneously furnishing special cars to competitors was unlawful. The evidence relating to damages was found unsatisfactory, however, and the matter is held open for further hearing.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. L. L. L. U. S. A., is assigned to duty at Fort Jay.

First Lieut. L. L. L. U. S. A., from further duty at general hospital, Fort Bayard, to his proper station.

These naval orders were issued:

Paymaster M. M. Ramsey, sick leave further extended three months.

Assistant Paymaster R. W. Browning, from navy yard, New York, to navy yard, Norfolk.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

To save its patrons a journey downtown, the People's list of steamboats plying between this city and Albany, on and after Monday will have its boats, the W. N. Moore and the Adirondack, stop at the foot of 12th street, North River, after leaving the city.

The boats are equipped with searchlights of powerful power to enable the passengers to view the scenery in the evening.

Victor N. Priest, who was a postal clerk at Hudson, N. Y., has been sentenced to prison for a year in Sing Sing for stealing letters.

B. Altman & Co.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK. (Third Floor.)

SUMMER NOVELTIES are shown in interesting varieties. Among them may be mentioned Linen Table Covers and Scarfs with Moravian embroidery, Cretonne Laundry Bags, Work and Scrap Baskets, and Cretonne Covered Pillows.

STAMPED FABRICS are also offered in assortments, including Stamped and Tinted Centrepieces, Table Covers and Pillow Tops, Stamped Scrim Work Bags and White Linen Pieces of many kinds, stamped in attractive patterns.

YARNS and EMBROIDERY FLOSSES.

B. Altman & Co.

TOILET REQUISITES.

Toilet Articles of many kinds are offered in desirable varieties, including Military and other Hair Brushes; Bath, Tooth and Nail Brushes; Fine Sponges; French Atomizers; Manicure Files; Triplicate, Travelling, Hand and Standing Mirrors; Extracts, Toilet Waters, Cologne, etc.

CLOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES AND WHISK BROOMS will be offered commencing this day, at Special Prices.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

TWO BLOCKS BURNED IN UTICA

FRAZER'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE DESTROYED.

Also the Block Occupied by the Buckingham and Meak Piano Company and the Manbach Millinery Company.—The Store Full of Customers When the Fire Started.

UTICA, May 10.—The worst fire this city has experienced in twenty years started in the big department store of Robert Frazer, 177, 179 and 181 Genesee street, at 5:30 this afternoon, and at 9 o'clock to-night, when the fire was got under control, a conservative estimate placed the financial loss at \$400,000, with insurance of three-quarters that amount.

The Robert Frazer block was destroyed, as well as the block occupied by the Buckingham and Meak Piano Company and the Manbach Millinery Company. John A. Roberts's department store, adjoining on the north, and the wholesale drug house of Horwath & Ballard, on the south of the Frazer block, will lose many thousands of dollars by fire, smoke and water. The Utica fire department was unable to cope with the fire and assistance was summoned from Rome, Little Falls and Frankfort.

The fire started in the basement of the Frazer store, presumably from spontaneous combustion. When it was discovered the store was well filled with customers and these, with the hundreds of clerks, became panic-stricken. Flame and smoke shot up the elevator shafts and communicated with the upper floors. The customers and clerks who were in the main store building, especially those on the ground floor, struggled through the aisles to the front entrances and escaped.

Several dozen clerks, all young women, who were at work in the annex over the main store, found that the danger was attempting to get into the main store by way of the passages on the second and third floors was too great, as the smoke had become very dense. These clerks hurried to the front windows, and ladders were quickly raised to their assistance. It is among these young women that the firemen have occurred. It is reported at 10 o'clock to-night that three of these clerks are unconscious from the fumes of the fire. The others are being treated by the firemen.

An estimate of the losses sustained by the individual firms is as follows: Robert Frazer, \$250,000; Buckingham & Meak, \$50,000; Manbach Millinery Company, \$25,000; Horwath & Ballard, \$15,000; John A. Roberts & Co., \$20,000, and other tenants in the building, which were damaged by fire, smoke and water, about \$40,000.

The Frazer department store was one of the largest in this part of the State. The building it occupied was four stories high and consisted of what formerly was three stores. In addition to this there was an annex, including four third stories above the store of Buckingham & Meak and the Manbach Millinery Company.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The battleship Pennsylvania has arrived at Culbraz, the battleship Illinois at Hampton Roads, the cruiser Baltimore at Waug, the cruiser Raleigh at Shanghai, the battleship Iowa at Norfolk, the gunboat Hiet at Boston, the collier Hercules at League Island, the cruiser Scorpion at League Island, the cruiser Detroit at Puerto Plata, the collier Caesar at Hampton Roads and the destroyer Stirling at Monte Cristi.

The cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboat Eleanore have sailed from Shanghai for Cavite, the cruisers Brooklyn and Olympia from Monte Cristi for Santo Domingo City, the tug Iwana and the training ship Boxer from Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport; the battleship Texas has sailed from Hampton Roads for Annapolis, the cruiser Prairie from San Juan for Boston, the cruiser Minneapolis from New London to destroy a wreck and the cruiser Denver from Monte Cristi for Sanchez.

B. Altman & Co.

STATIONERY ENGRAVING.

INVITATIONS AND CARDS FOR THE VARIOUS SOCIAL FUNCTIONS ARE ENGRAVED IN CORRECT FORMS AND IN THE FASHIONABLE VARIETIES OF SCRIPT AND TEXT.

WEDDING STATIONERY IS MADE THE SUBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND UPON REQUEST ESTIMATES AND ENGRAVED FORMS WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION. PERSONAL CARDS ALSO ENGRAVED. FASHIONABLE WRITING PAPERS.

QUARTER SIZES, 120, EACH; 100 FOR 250. CLUETT, PEARSON & CO.

MADE IN U. S. A.

Gray Worsted Suits for Men

At Twenty-five Dollars.

The discerning have cast their favor to the gray worsteds. The weave which promises the best of service—which will never know a polish—is termed clear-surface worsted. We have suits of it ready for your service in the new monotone and gunmetal shades, with all manner of stripes, checks and overplaid.

THE MODELS

Single—Breasted Sacks, with straight or slightly rounded edge.

Long Double—Breasted Sacks, loose or semi-fitted.

Chesterfield Cutaway and English Frock Cutaway.

Half, quarter or eighth lined or skeletonized.